



# TAILORING



5250

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE  
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

# TAILORING

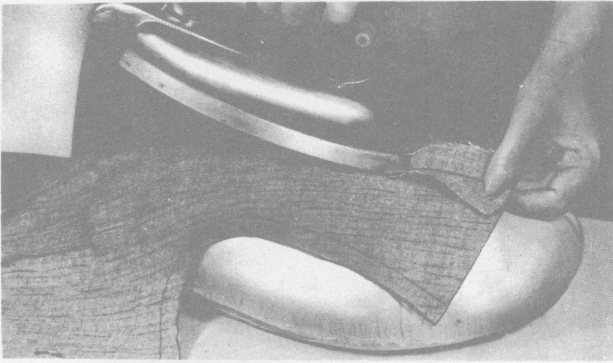


Figure 1.—After stitching and cutting jacket shoulder dart, open seam lightly with tip of iron.

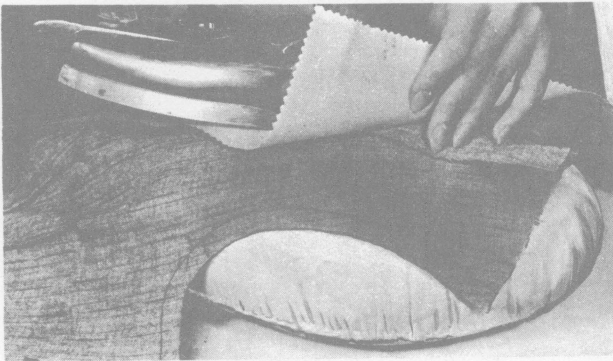


Figure 2.—Smooth shoulder dart wrong side up over tailor's ham and press with damp cloth.

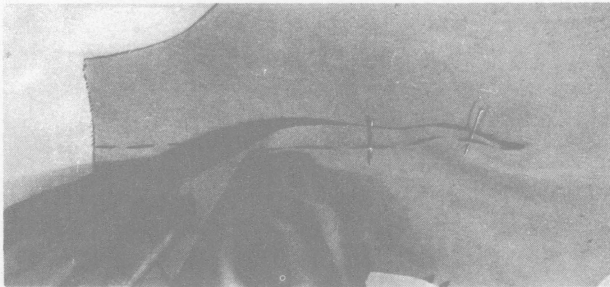


Figure 3.—Cut down center of shoulder dart in interfacing. Lap one edge over other, matching seam lines.

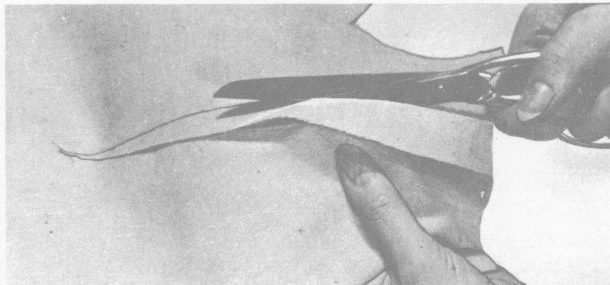


Figure 4.—After stitching, trim seam allowance of shoulder dart in interfacing to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

Tailoring or custom tailoring involves advanced sewing with special techniques including much handwork, pressing and shaping. A tailored garment is individually fitted and permanently shaped to the individual. Tailoring is rather time consuming and takes much skill, but is found in many high priced garments.

## Darts

If the pattern has darts, make them first. Begin at the wide end and stitch to nothing at the point. Work the thread ends back into the stitching, tie them, or leave ends long enough so they won't pull out.

Cut large darts down the center, stopping about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from end of stitching. Open the seam lightly with the tip of the iron so as not to press in a fold along the stitching line on the right side (fig. 1). Be careful not to scorch the material.

To be sure you'll have a smooth rounded effect and no pouch in a large dart, smooth the dart point over the curve of the tailor's ham. Press on wrong side (fig. 2).

If jacket has darts at the waistline, it may be necessary to clip them to make them lie flat.

To make the darts in the interfacing, cut down the center of the dart between stitching lines to the point. Lap one edge over the other, matching the stitching lines (fig. 3). Pin and sew by hand or by machine. Trim off the surplus seam allowance to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (fig. 4). Press.

## Interfacing

When cutting the front interfacing for a garment to be lined, check the width of the piece that extends down the front. Having it wider, at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, than the front facing, steps or grades the edges so both don't fall at the same place—thus giving a smoother appearance. To maintain shape, be sure that your interfacing includes the complete shoulder area plus about a 2-inch piece below the armhole as well as the piece down the front.

Before you sew the interfacing to the jacket, lay the front section of the interfacing, right side up, smoothly over the tailor's ham. Then lay the jacket front over the interfacing, matching the darts. Be sure there are no wrinkles in either piece. This is easier to do on the curved surface of the tailor's ham than on a flat surface.

Pin the two pieces together, then, keeping them on ham, baste them together from the right side. Start at the middle of the shoulder seam and baste to the bottom of the interfacing. Baste just to the line that marks the lapel



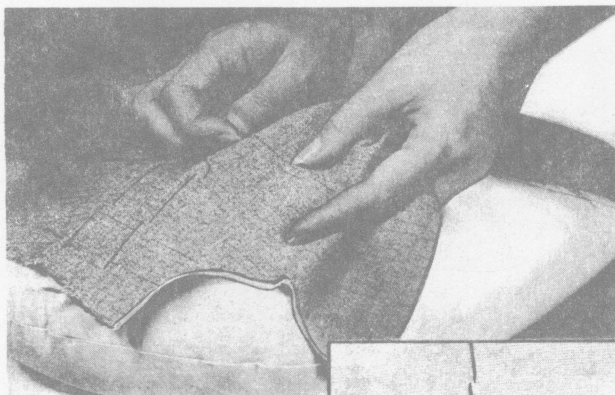


Figure 5.—Smooth jacket front over interfacing on tailor's ham. Pin, then baste with rows of tailor's basting. Catch just a few yarns with each stitch. Tailor's basting stitch is shown at right.

crease, with rows of tailor's basting about 2 inches apart (fig. 5).

Attach the back interfacing in a similar manner. If your pattern doesn't include one, use your back pattern to cut one from muslin. Place the center back on a fold. Cut along the neck, shoulder and armhole edges and down the side seam about two inches. From this point, after removing the pattern, cut parallel to the lower armhole curve and then curve upward to the center back. In woven fabrics, this curve should end about 5 inches below the neckline. In knits, make it only about two inches below thus allowing for more stretch.

## Lapel

Mark the seam allowance around the lapel edges of the interfacing with chalk or pencil. This seam allowance will be cut off later.

Pin a strip of preshrunk tape over the interfacing that marks the lapel crease. Start the tape at the seam allowance line at the bottom of the lapel and pin to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the neck seam line (fig. 6). Leave about 2 or 3 inches extra length on the tape so it can be sewed down later over the undercollar crease.

Baste the tape over the lapel crease with two or three lengthwise rows of tailor's basting. Catch in the interfacing and jacket front with each stitch. Make the stitches small so they won't show through on the jacket front. In tailoring, several rows of tailor's basting are called padding.

With rows of tailor's basting, pad the interfacing to the lapel. Start basting next to the tape, and work toward the outside edges of lapel. Baste lengthwise in rows about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart. Roll the lapel over your fingers as you baste. This makes the underpart of the lapel a little smaller than the interfacing so it will lie

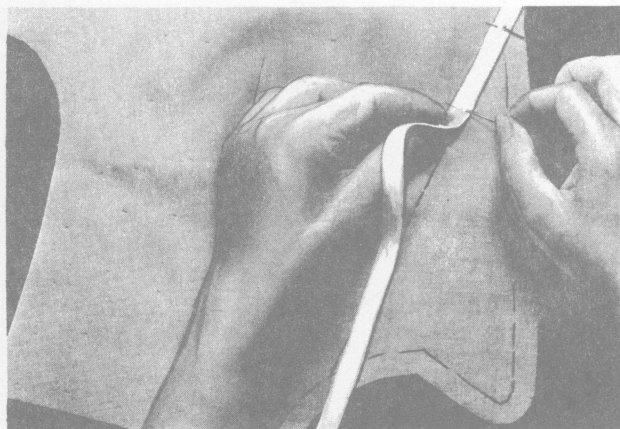


Figure 6.—Pin tape to lapel interfacing so center of tape is directly over lapel crease line. Then baste tape with rows of tailor's basting, catching in interfacing and jacket front with each stitch.

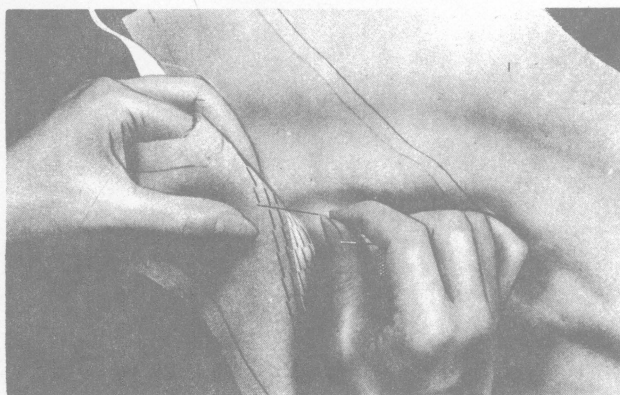


Figure 7.—As you baste interfacing to jacket front, roll lapel between your second and third fingers and hold it firm with your thumb.

smooth without wrinkles when the lapel is turned back on the jacket front. Baste only to the seam line around the edges (fig. 7).

Trim off the seam allowance of the interfacing to make the edges as flat as possible when the front facing is sewed on.

*An alternate method* is to put the tape on later after you are able to check the fit of the lapel area of the garment. The lapels should be close to the chest. If not the tape can be made  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, more or less, short and the garment eased to it. The extra fullness can be shrunk out of the immediate area. Only you will know that this extra shaping has been done.

Another advantage to putting the tape on later—after the front and back are put together—is to correct the hang of the center front of the garment. If the jacket or coat swings away from the center front, the tape again can be shortened enough to lift the front and thus bring the center fronts back so they are perpendicular to the floor.

This method is not as easily accomplished as taping by first method shown since you will

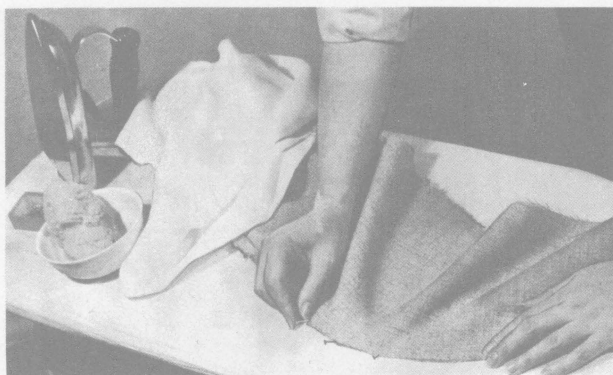


Figure 8.—Stretch edges of curved seam as much as you can. Pin to board, dampen slightly, then press.

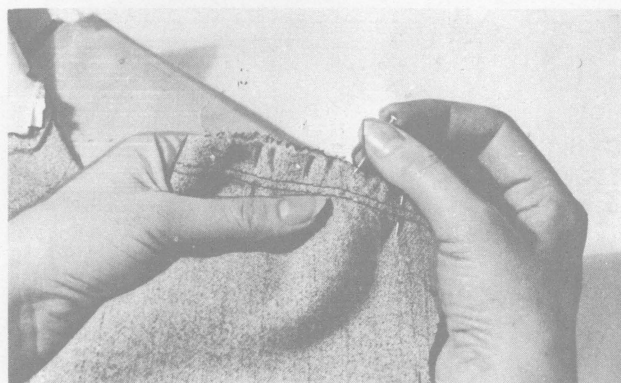


Figure 9.—Pin gathered back shoulder edge evenly to front, machine stitch, then shrink in fullness.

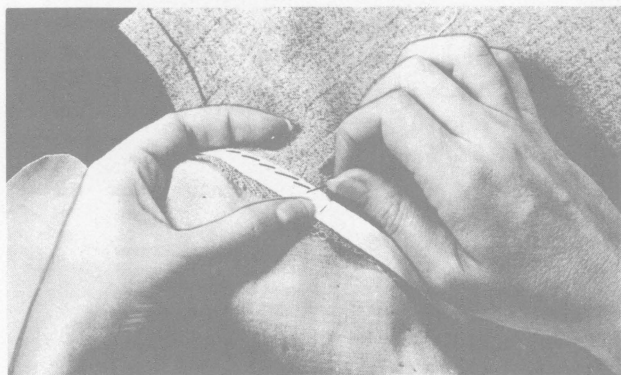


Figure 10.—To keep shoulder seam from stretching, sew tape over open seam with tailor's basting.

have more garment pieces joined. It does give you an opportunity to improve fit.

## Seams

Machine stitch the back, underarm, shoulder, and sleeve seams, using the seam gauge as a guide for straight stitching.

Press seams out flat. Pull the material crosswise as you press, so as not to press in a fold along the stitching on the right side. This is easy to do with a steam iron. If you haven't a

steam iron, first open the seams on the wrong side lightly with the tip of the iron, being careful not to scorch the material. Then press the seams flat, using a dampened press cloth.

Clipping curved seams to make them lie flat weakens them. It's better to stretch the edges of these seams after the seams are stitched. (fig. 8).

After stretching, press the seams open with a press cloth. If the seams are very curved, you may also need to clip the edges in a few places to make them lie flat.

The back shoulder seam line is usually cut longer than the front, and the fullness eased to the front shoulder or taken up in a dart. If the fullness is eased to the front, it usually looks and fits better, keeps the shoulder seams straight, and prevents its pulling to the back.

Gather the back shoulder by machine, and draw it up until it is the same length as the front. Pin and stitch to front (fig. 9). Then shrink in the fullness. To do this, lay the material on the ironing board so the ripples you want to shrink are on top, then press with a dampened cloth.

You can ease elbow fullness in the sleeves in the same way.

Before you machine stitch the shoulder seams, cut off the shoulder-seam allowance on the interfacing to take out extra bulk. Then, after the seam is stitched and pressed open, catch the seam allowance of the jacket front lightly to the interfacing to hold it in place. Or if you prefer, you can stitch the interfacing in with the seam, then trim off the seam allowance of the interfacing close to the stitching.

Shoulder seams need to be taped to prevent stretching. After you stitch and press open the seams, pin tape smoothly to the opened seam. Sew tape by hand with tailor's basting or small running stitches (fig. 10).

## Undercollar

Seam the center back of the undercollar by machine, and press the seam open. In knits, the undercollar need not be cut on the bias. Instead, cut it on a lengthwise fold so the collar is on the crosswise of the knit. Be sure to omit the seam allowance when placing the center back on the fold.

Lap the center-back edges of the collar interfacing with seam lines together, and sew, either by hand or by machine. Trim off the seam allowances to about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

Pin collar interfacing over undercollar, along the neck edge. Make a sharp fold with your fingers along the crease line (fig. 11). Then with a row of back stitches, catch in both undercollar and interfacing along the crease line.



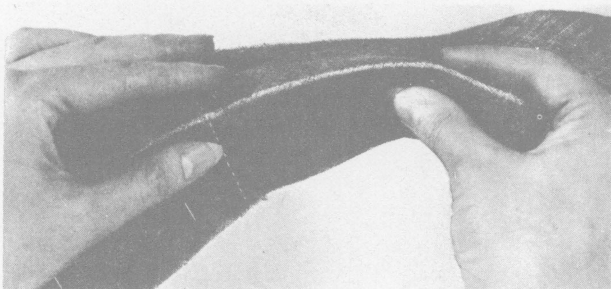


Figure 11.—Pin collar interfacing to undercollar along neck edge. Make a sharp fold along collar crease line.

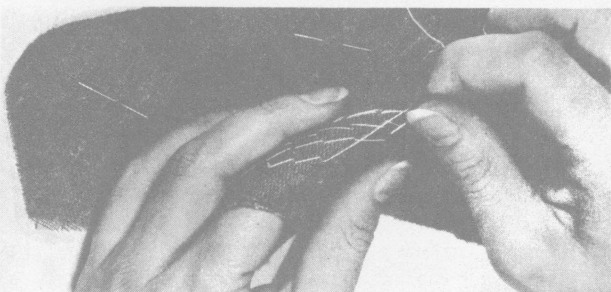


Figure 12.—Pad neck edge of collar with rows of tailor's basting. Make rows crosswise between shoulder seams to keep neck edge from stretching.

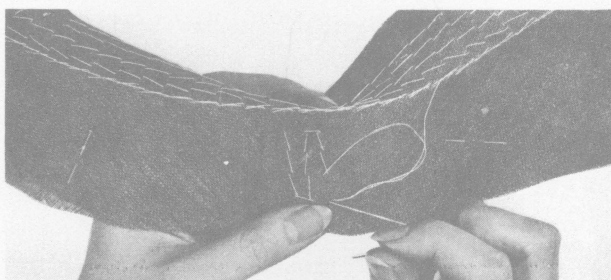


Figure 13.—Roll outer edge of collar and interfacing over your finger and baste in lengthwise rows.

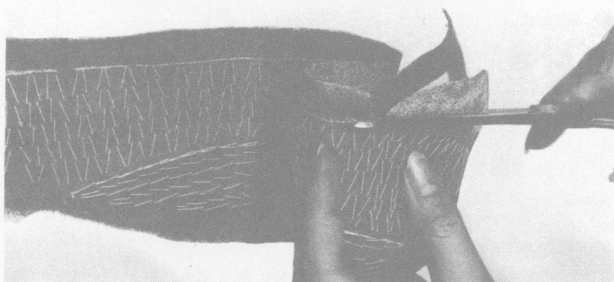
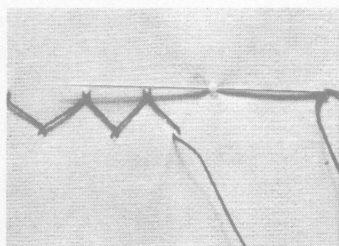


Figure 14.—Cut off seam allowance of collar interfacing so collar edges will lie flat.

Figure 15.—Fasten undercollar seam allowance to collar interfacing with cross stitching. The cross stitch used in tailoring (shown at right) is the same as the catch stitch in dressmaking. Use this stitch for facings and hems or to fasten pleat in lining of jacket.



Pad the neck edge below the crease line and between the shoulder seam marks with crosswise rows of tailor's basting to keep the edge from stretching. Roll the collar and interfacing over your finger as you baste so the interfacing will stretch as much as necessary (fig. 12). Pad just to the seam line.

Now pad the collar outside the crease line. Since the outer edge of the collar must stretch crosswise to make it set well, make the rows of basting lengthwise between the crease and the seam allowance (fig. 13).

Trim off the full seam allowance of the interfacing on all edges (fig. 14).

Trim the neck seam allowance of the undercollar to about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, then turn it smoothly over the interfacing, and cross stitch.

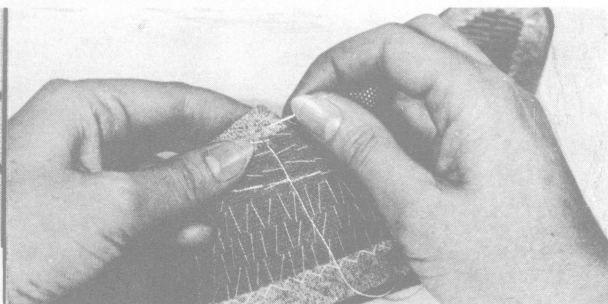
The top collar can be sewed on by hand or by machine (see p. 8). If you plan to sew it on by hand, turn all the seam edges of the undercollar over the interfacing and cross stitch (fig. 15). If the top collar is to be sewed on by machine, leave the ends and outside edge flat.

In a man's coat or when heavy fabric is used in a woman's coat, the seam edges are not turned under. Instead trim the seam allowances from the ends and outside edge of the collar. Actually an extra  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch should be trimmed so the undercollar won't show beyond the edges of the upper collar. A fabric that does not ravel should be used for the undercollar.

Pin the undercollar to the neckline of the jacket. Try on the jacket, with shoulder pads in place if they are used, to see if the collar sets well in the back and on the sides and does not ride away from your neck. If the collar does not fit well, repin while you have the jacket on.

Baste undercollar in place, and fell firmly by hand to jacket (fig. 16, p. 6). This is an easy way to sew an undercollar on any type of coat or suit.

Clip the neck seam allowance of the jacket just to the stitching, at the point where the collar joins the lapel (fig. 17, p. 6). Trim off seam allowance to about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch from this point to the shoulder seams. Clip occasionally so the seam will lie flat. Press the seam open, and catch stitch the edge to the interfacing to keep the seam flat at the neck (fig. 18, p. 6).



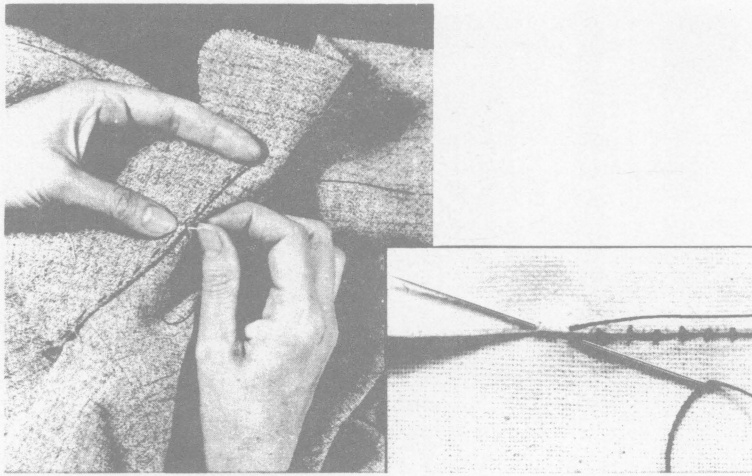


Figure 16.—Fell neck edge of undercollar to seam line of jacket. Use felling stitch (shown at right) to join a folded edge to garment. Stitches are vertical on right side of the jacket.

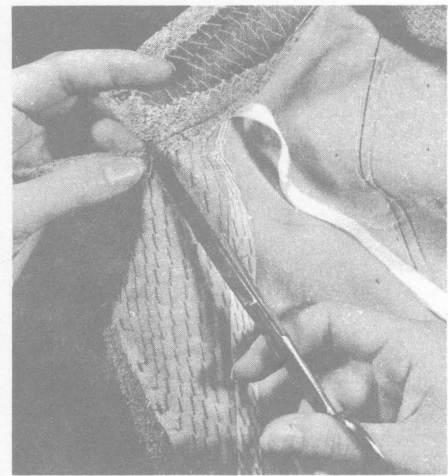


Figure 17.—Clip neck seam allowance to stitching, so that seam opens flat.

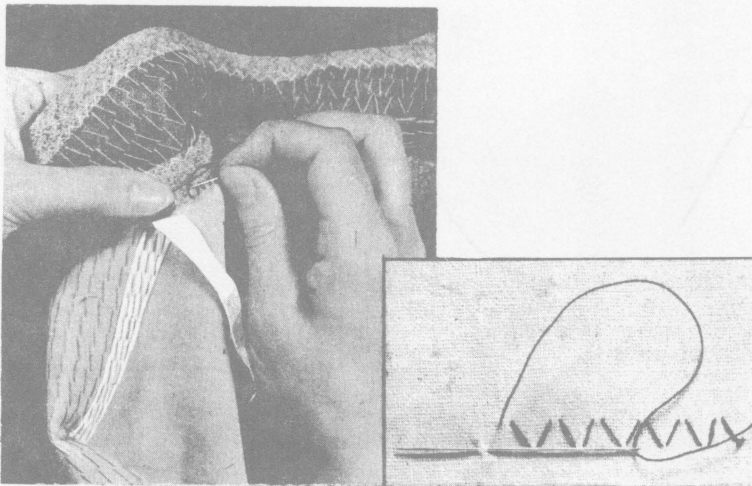


Figure 18.—Press neck seam open and catch stitch the edge of interfacing. Catch stitch (shown at right) is used to quickly join raw edges to garment.

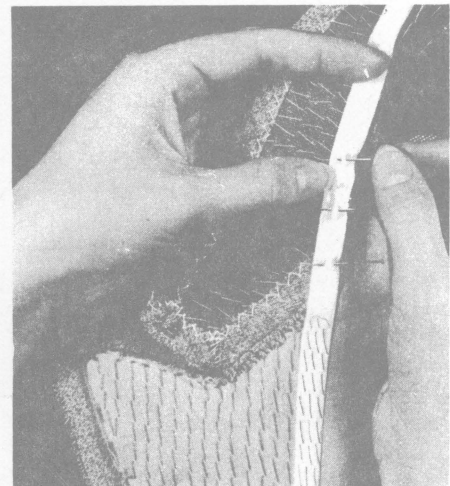


Figure 19.—Pin tape flat along collar crease. Cut tape where crease begins to curve.

Pin the tape along the collar crease (fig. 19). Cut off the tape where the crease begins to curve across the back. Pad tape to the collar crease with rows of tailor's basting. This keeps the crease from becoming limp above the neckline.

### Front facing

If you are planning to make bound buttonholes, make them before you put on the front facing.

Before you baste the front facing to the jacket, draw in the stitching line along the top edge of the jacket lapel. For a straight edge, use a ruler.

Mark the front stitching lines on the underside of one jacket front. Then lay this front over the other to compare the edges. They should be exactly alike before the facing is basted on.

Mark stitching lines on the second jacket front.

Tape the front edges of jacket to keep them from stretching. The easiest way is to sew pre-shrunk tape just inside the seam line (fig. 20, p. 7). Or baste the tape over the seam line so it will be machine stitched with the front facing.

At the corners, whether pointed or curved, lap the tape and cut out any folds to take out extra bulk. Catch the loose edge of the tape lightly to the interfacing so it will stay flat.

Pin and baste facing to jacket front. Around the lapel and down to the top-button mark, ease the facing onto the jacket (fig. 21). This allows for a slight roll and keeps the seam edge slightly underneath. Below the top-button mark, ease the jacket to facing, so lower corners of the jacket will lie smoothly. Machine stitch exactly on the seam line. If the suiting is



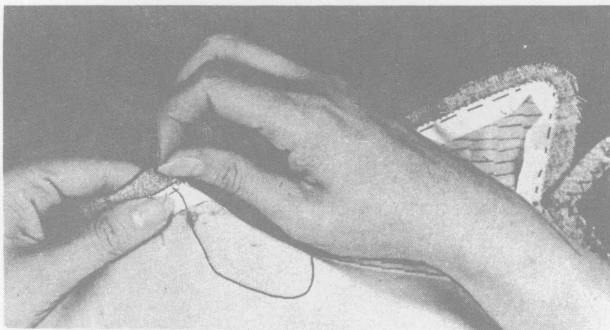


Figure 20.—Baste tape to front edge of jacket to prevent stretching. Stitch with running or hemming stitches.

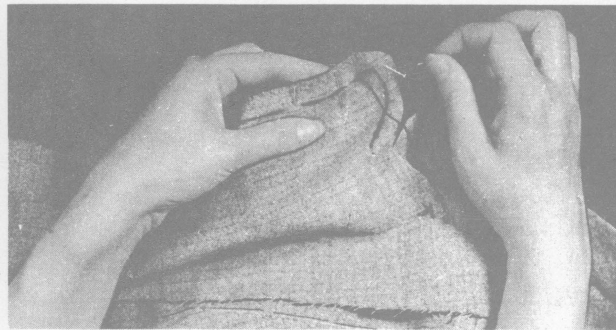


Figure 21.—Trim seam allowance on front edge and open seams with tip of iron. Press flat.

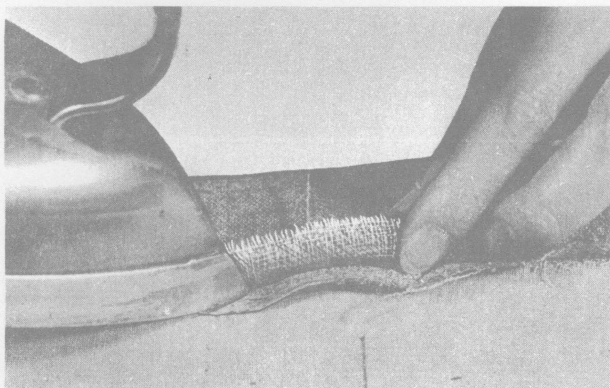


Figure 22.—Pin and baste facing to jacket front, easing fullness in facing to jacket from neck to top button.

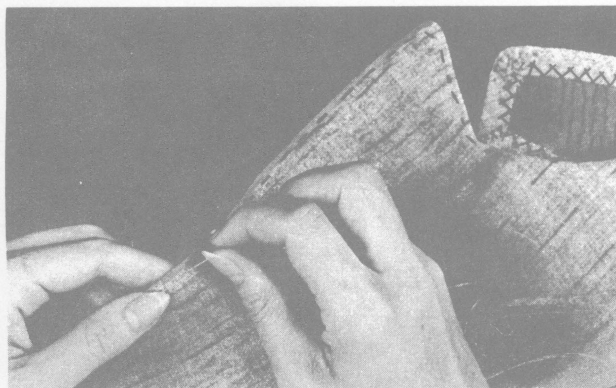


Figure 23.—Turn facing to underside and baste, rolling edge under a little so seam line won't show on the right side.

thick, finish the top of lapel by hand after you turn the facing to the underside (see p. 8).

After stitching the facing, trim the seam allowance of jacket front and facing—the edge next to the outside about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, the other to about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. This tapers off the seam allowance at the edge and is less likely to leave a mark on the right side when pressed. Trim the seam allowance of the interfacing to the stitching.

Open front edge seams with the tip of the iron (fig. 22). Press seams flat so the facing can be turned accurately to the underside.

When the lapel joins the collar, clip in just to the stitching line so the facing will fold back smoothly at the neck. Clip the seam allowance at the corners to within a few yarns of the stitching, so the corners will be flat.

Turn the facings to the underside. From the mark for the first button to the neck, baste

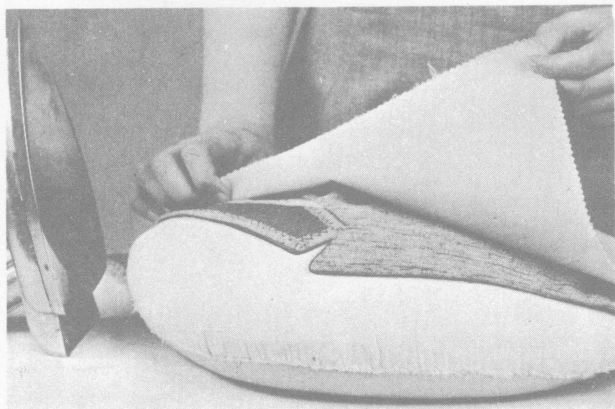


Figure 24.—Press lapel and undercollar over tailor's ham. Do not press in the lapel crease.

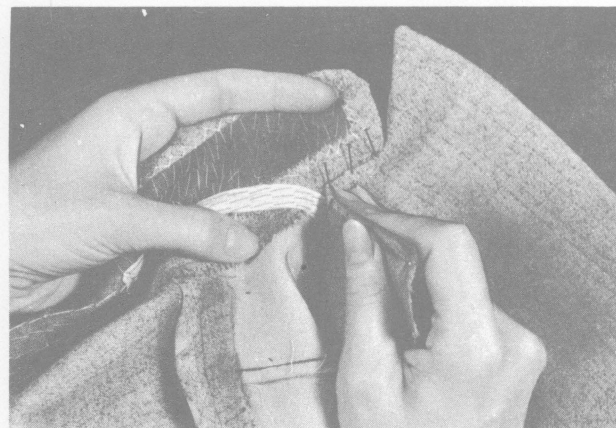


Figure 25.—Turn under neck seam allowance of jacket facing. Clip in a few places so seam will lie flat. Pin in place along the neck seam line of jacket.

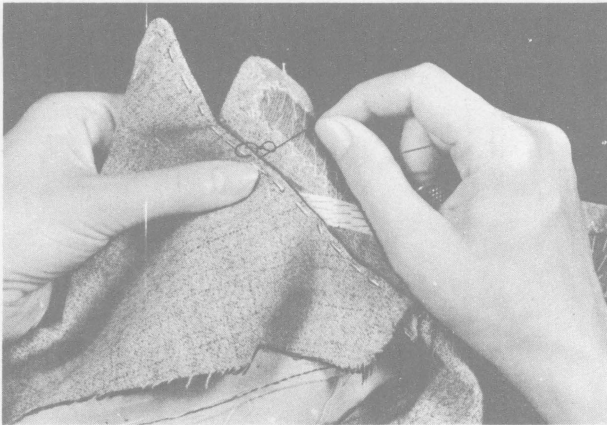


Figure 26.—Baste and fell neck edge of facing invisibly to neck seam line of jacket. See detail of felling stitch in figure 16.

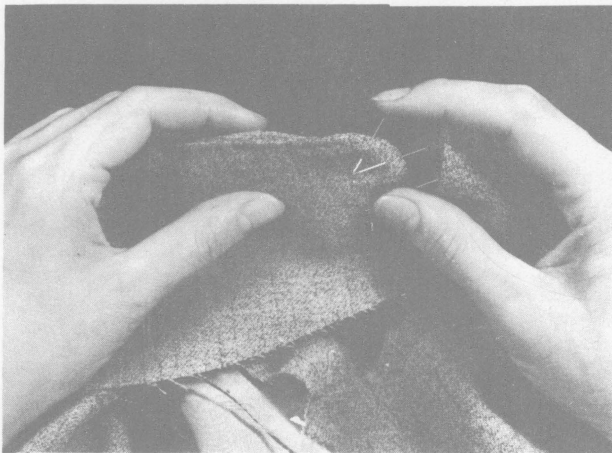


Figure 27.—Pin the top collar over the undercollar so the top collar extends about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch beyond the undercollar. Then the seam edge will not show from the right side.

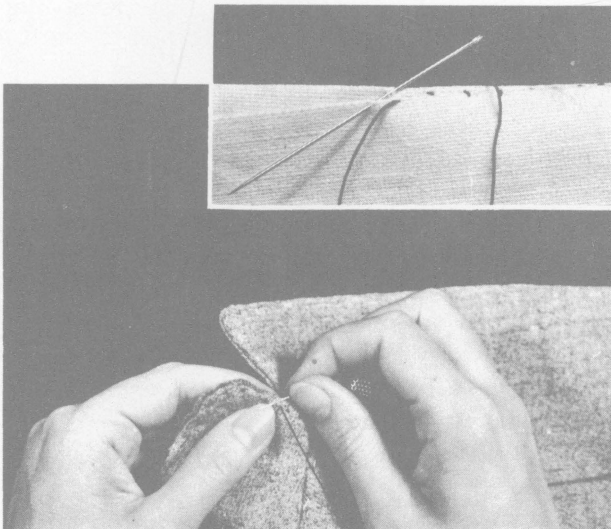


Figure 28.—Be sure the top collar lies smoothly over the undercollar. Baste around the edge, and overhand. Overhand stitch is shown above.

along the fold from the facing side, rolling the seam edge a little to the underneath (fig. 23).

From the top-button mark to the bottom of the jacket, baste from the jacket side, again rolling the seam edge slightly underneath.

Now if you didn't machine stitch the top edge of the lapel, finish it by hand. Turn under and baste the seam allowances of the top edges of both facing and jacket. Press, then pin the two edges together so edge of facing extends slightly beyond edge of jacket. Baste, and overhand (shown in fig. 28), the two edges together.

Press the lapel section over the tailor's ham to give it a slight curve, so it will lie back over the chest smoothly (fig. 24). Don't press in lapel crease. Press the lower front of the jacket on the ironing board.

Turn the lapel back on the jacket and pin or baste along the lapel crease line, through the facing, interfacing, and jacket. Smooth facing in place and pin and baste inside edge to jacket.

Mark neck seam line on the facing with chalk, exactly in line with the neck seam on the jacket. Turn under on this line, and trim seam allowance to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Pin, baste, then fell along neck seam of jacket (figs. 25 and 26). Press.

### Top collar

Whether the top collar is sewed on by hand or by machine depends on the material and the style of collar.

If collar corners are rounded or the fabric is rather lightweight, it is quicker to sew the top collar on by machine. But if the material is thick, the collar will probably fit better and the corners look sharper and flatter if stitched by hand.

**To stitch collar by hand.**—Turn under the seam allowance on the outside edge and ends of the top collar. Baste and cross stitch just as you did for the undercollar (see fig. 15, p. 5). Trim out the extra bulk at the corners and overhand the raw edges together. Press flat.

Lay the top collar over the creased undercollar—pin and baste where needed to hold the two collars smooth (fig. 27). The edges of the top collar should extend  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch beyond the edges of the undercollar. Overhand the edges together firmly (fig. 28).

**To stitch collar by machine.**—You don't need to turn under outer edges of the undercollar as you do when joining the collars by hand. Pin the ends and outside edge of top collar to the undercollar, easing in the extra length and width that allows for the collar roll. Baste with small stitches exactly on the seam line. Machine stitch.





Figure 29.—Trim neck seam allowance of top collar to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Trim from shoulder seam to point where collar meets lapel.

Trim the seam allowance to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Catch stitch the seam allowance of the undercollar to the interfacing, and the seam allowance of the top collar to the fabric lightly so the stitches won't show on the right side. This keeps the seam edges from rolling up and making the collar edges bulky when the suit is worn.

Turn the collar right side out and baste along the edge, keeping the seam line slightly underneath, not right on the edge. Press.

**Join top collar to neckline.**—When the outer edges are finished, pin the top collar to the underneath collar along each side of the crease line. Mark the neck seam line on the collar with chalk, so the line comes right over the neck seam of the undercollar. Keep the collar creased as you work on it, to be sure the top collar won't draw up when finished.

Clip seam allowance at shoulder marks just to the seam line. Trim the neck seam allowance of the top collar to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, from the point where lapel joins collar to the shoulder marks (fig. 29). Turn under and pin along the neck seam of the front facing (fig. 30). Fell firmly to the neck seam of the facing, and press.

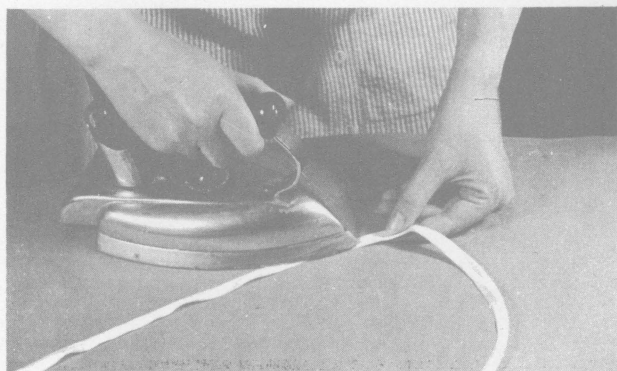


Figure 31.—To shape the tape for the armholes, first dampen, then stretch the outer edge of the tape. Press until dry.



Figure 30.—Turn under neck seam allowance to top collar so it lies exactly along the neck seam line of the jacket. Fell firmly to neckline of front facing.

Since the jacket will be lined, don't turn under the neck seam allowance across the back of the neck. Sew it flat to the neck of the jacket with running stitches, just below the neckline. Of course, this method involves no back neck facing.

## Sleeves

Try on the jacket to be sure armhole edges set smoothly. If shoulder pads are used, pin them in place.

Shape tape to fit the armholes (fig. 31), then tape the armholes as you did the front of jacket (fig. 20). If the armhole does not fit smoothly when you try on the jacket, hold in the material where necessary when you pin the tape. Baste tape in place, working in extra material evenly, then shrink in the fullness.

Shape the sleeve over the sleeve press pad and shrink in any fullness (fig. 32). The thickness of the pad makes just an impression of a crease on each side of the sleeve, instead of the sharp crease you would have if you pressed the sleeve flat on the ironing board.

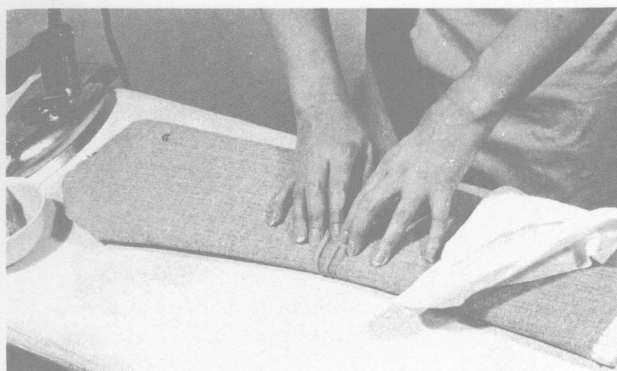


Figure 32.—Slip sleeve over sleeve press pad. Shrink in fullness at inside elbow, and press whole sleeve until it fits smoothly over the pad.

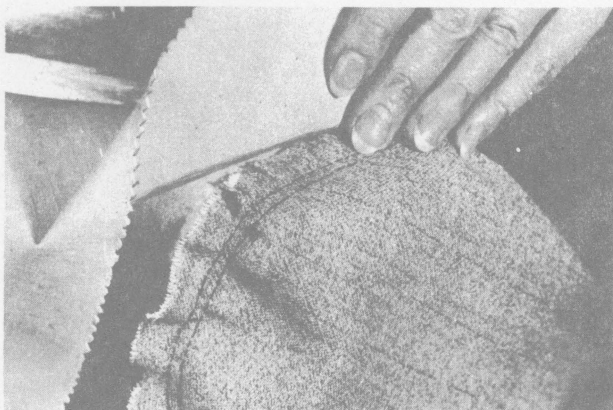


Figure 33.—Gather top of sleeve by machine, and pull up gathering thread. Shrink in top-of-sleeve fullness before you baste in the sleeve.

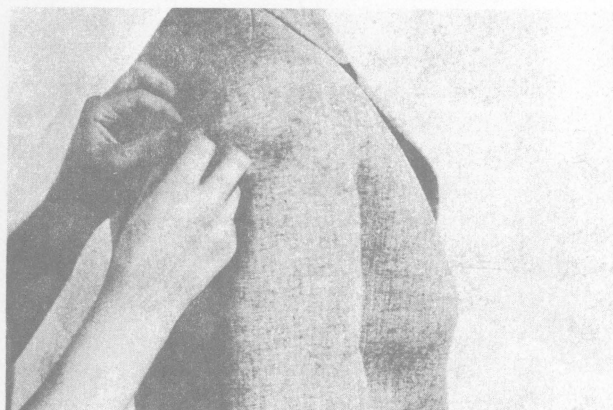


Figure 34.—Try on jacket and check fit of sleeves. Have shoulder pads in place, if used. Adjust fullness in sleeves until they hang smoothly without a wrinkle.

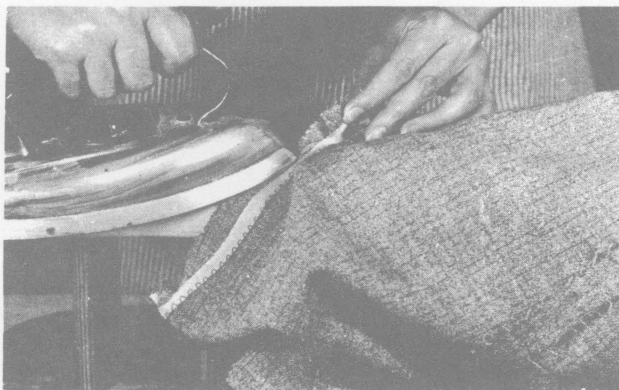


Figure 35.—Dampen and press lower seam edges of armhole on sleeve and jacket, stretching as much as possible. This makes it easier to turn seam allowances into sleeve.

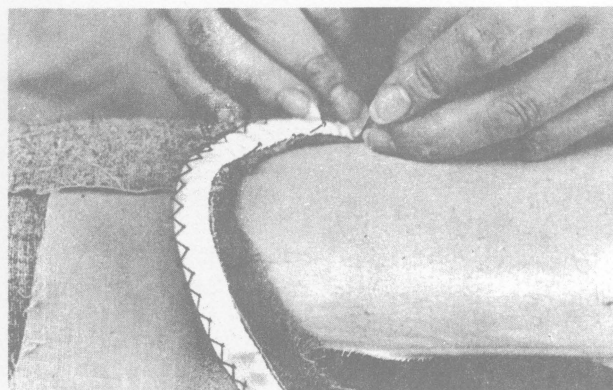


Figure 36.—Pull sleeve over sleeve board, with underarm seam of jacket on top of board. Turn lower armhole seam allowances into sleeve, pin in place, and press.

Most jacket sleeves need to be eased into the armhole. Gather the top of the sleeve by machine, and pull up the underneath gathering thread until the sleeve is about the right size for the armhole. Then slip the top of the sleeve over the end of the sleeve board or a shortening can and shrink in as much of the top fullness as you can (fig. 33). This makes the sleeve easier to put in.

When you pin the sleeve into the armhole, ease any fullness to each side of the sleeve top, leaving about an inch smooth on each side of the shoulder seam. Then baste the sleeve in, exactly on the seam line. Use small basting stitches that follow the curve of the armhole and make a guideline for machine stitching.

Pin in shoulder pads if used, try on the jacket. Be sure that the sleeves hang smoothly, without a wrinkle, and that the armhole seam looks even from the right side (fig. 34). While you have the jacket on, measure the hem length of the sleeve.

Trim seam allowance of interfacing. Stitch in the sleeves, taking care to keep stitching straight.

The tops of sleeves can be pressed to give either a square or rounded shoulder line.

If a square shoulder line is fashionable, press the armhole seams open to about 4 inches below the shoulder seam on each side.

For a rounded sleeve top, turn the armhole seam allowance into the sleeve. If there is considerable fullness in the sleeve top, snip off wedges in the sleeve-seam allowance, so the seam edge will press smoothly against the sleeve, without leaving any ridges or press marks on the right side. Then fold a narrow strip of cotton wadding or flannel, about 5 inches long and 1½ inches wide, in the middle lengthwise. Insert it between the sleeve seam allowances and the top of the sleeve, and sew by hand.

Always turn the lower part of the armhole seam into the sleeve. But first stretch the seam allowance as much as possible by pressing so it will lie flat (fig. 35).

Then slip the sleeve over the sleeve board, turn the lower armhole seam allowance back into the sleeve right at the seam line, and pin the armhole curve to the sleeve board (fig. 36).



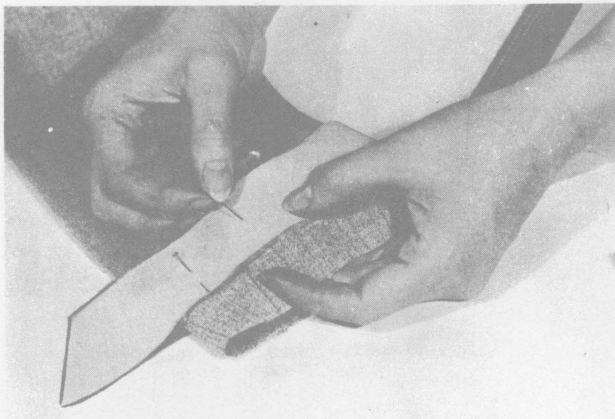


Figure 37.—Stay bottom of sleeve by basting a 2-inch bias strip of hair canvas along hem line of sleeve. Cross stitch lightly to sleeve (see cross stitch, fig. 15).

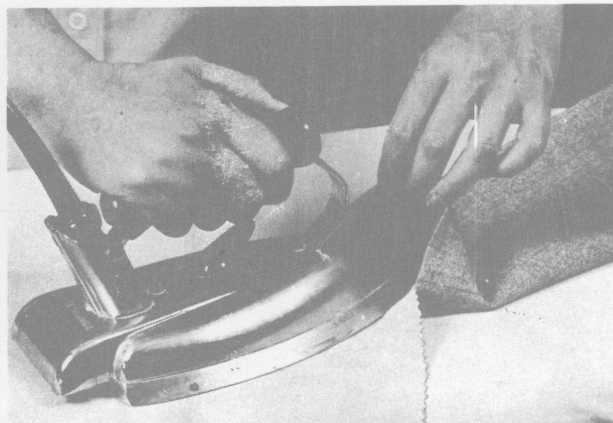


Figure 38.—To press lower edge of sleeve, slip corner of press cloth into sleeve, a little beyond hem, dampen, and press.

Press. This folds the seam edges down so they won't make the lower armhole feel bulky.

Stay the lower edge of the sleeve to give more body at the wrist. To do this, cut a bias strip of hair canvas or muslin 2 inches wide. Pin and baste the lower edge against the hem line of the sleeve (fig. 37). Cross stitch both edges lightly to the sleeve. Turn the sleeve hem up over the bias piece, baste, and cross stitch.

When you press the bottom of the sleeve, turn it right side out, slip a corner of the press cloth up into the sleeve over the top of the hem, dampen, and press (fig. 38). This shrinks out any fullness and makes the inside of the sleeve hem a little smaller than the outside.

## Lining

If you did cut your interfacing wider as suggested on page 2, use large, loose cross stitches to catch the interfacing to the garment so they won't pull the jacket front. Use smaller ones to

cross stitch the facing to the interfacing. Fasten with cross stitches the section of the front facing which lies over the hem (fig. 39).

Press the jacket thoroughly before you start to put in the lining. Then try on the jacket and if shoulder pads are used, pin them in place, so the sleeves and shoulders fit smoothly. Fasten pads securely to armhole and shoulder seams.

An easy way to put the lining in the jacket is to first seam the lining at the sides by machine, press the seams open, and then tack in place to the side seam. Turn under the seam allowance down the front, and pin along the inside seam line of the front facing (fig. 40). Slip stitch. Smooth the front shoulder up over the jacket, pin, and baste over the shoulder seam line. Then turn under the neck and shoulder seam allowance of the back and slip stitch in place over the front lining (fig. 41). Baste around the armholes.

Turn under the hem at the bottom of lining and baste to the jacket  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above the fold.

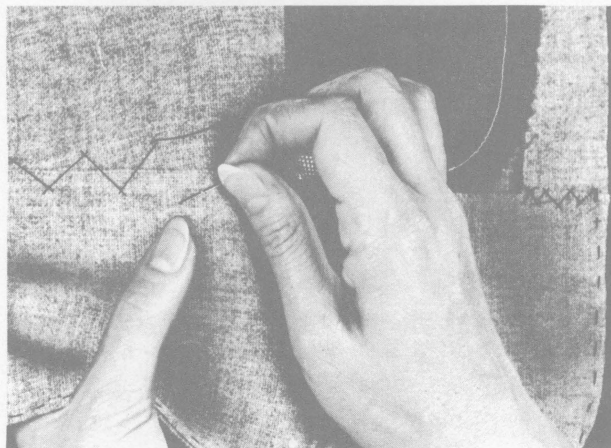


Figure 39.—Cross stitch bottom of front facing over hem with small stitches. Finish stitching the facing to the jacket, using large cross stitches.

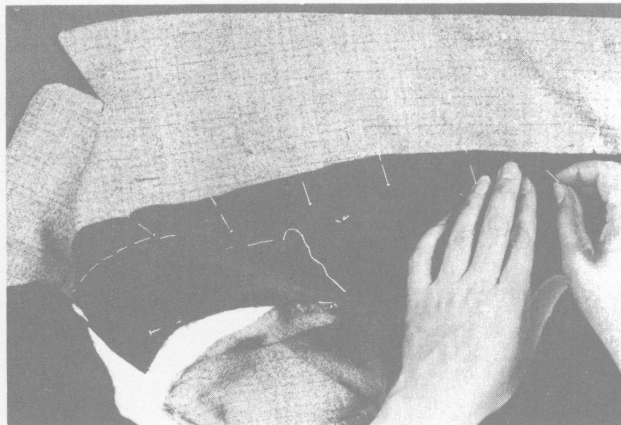


Figure 40.—Tack side seams of lining to side seams of jacket. Then turn under seam allowance on front edge of lining, pin along inside seam line of front facing.

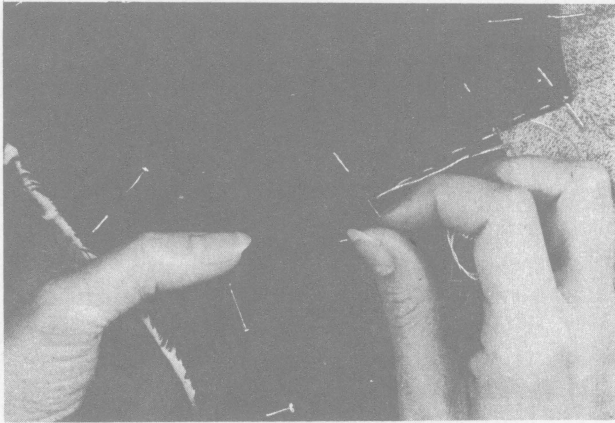


Figure 41.—Turn under shoulder and neck seam allowances of back lining, pin in place over shoulder and back neckline, and baste.

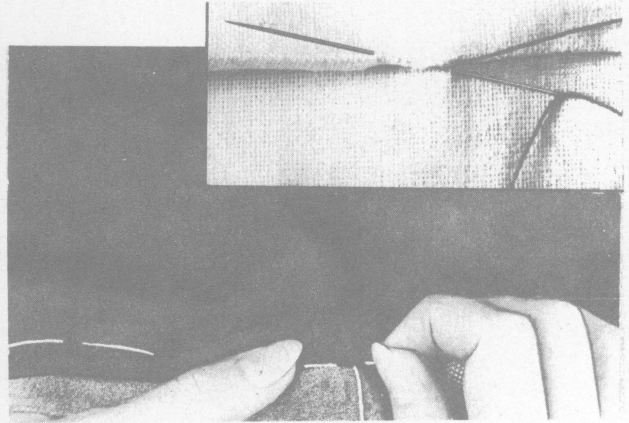


Figure 42.—Turn under lining hem, baste to jacket  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above fold. Turn hem back on basting line, and slip stitch to jacket. See detail of slip stitch above.

Then turn back the lining at this basting line, and slip stitch to the jacket (fig. 42). This allows  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch extra length in the lining so it won't draw up.

Stitch the sleeve seams. Gather the top of sleeve lining by machine, turn under seam allowance, pin over the armhole seam line of the jacket, and fell, using double thread for extra strength. Finish the bottom edge of lining like

the jacket hem, leaving  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch extra length (fig. 42).

Coat and coat linings often are hemmed separately. French tacks are used to hold the lining hem to the coat hem at seams.

Men's suit jackets and sport coats frequently have only a partial lining in the back. This means that the back seam allowances and the upper edge of the hem need to be attractively finished.

**Acknowledgment:** Copy for this bulletin was adapted from USDA Home and Garden Bulletin No. 20, "How To Tailor a Woman's Suit," by Orena Haynes and Norma Deyo, Extension Specialists, Clothing, The Ohio State University.

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